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BOOK DEPARTMENT.

NOTES.

A VALUABLE ADDITION to the literature bearing on "trusts" in this country is M. Paul de Rousiers' "*Les Industries Monopolisées aux États-Unis*, the most recent volume in the *Bibliothèque du Musée Social* of Paris.* The facts set forth in this monograph were collected by the author in 1896, as the result of a personal investigation. They are presented with a frankness in regard to the sources from which information was drawn and with a concreteness of detail which goes far to prejudice the reader in favor of the author's conclusions. The first chapter explains how trusts are regarded in this country, then follow eight chapters describing at length our principal industrial monopolies, from the Standard oil and sugar trusts to the American Rubber Company and the Western Union Telegraph Company, while a final chapter summarizes the results of the investigation.

The author believes that while "concentration is a general and quite normal phenomenon, monopoly is an exceptional phenomenon which in every case owes something to an artificial condition" (p. 320). Thus he explains the Standard Oil Company by a reference to the neglect of our government to control the railroads. The sugar trust has been the outgrowth of our tariff policy. The wire-nail trust is based on a patent. Other monopolies are found in connection with companies rendering public services which ought never to have been delegated to private initiative. With these views he, of course, ridicules the socialistic idea that trusts are the advance agents of collectivism. They are not the result of our superior industrial development but of the fact that in this country there is more confusion in regard to the distinction between public and private interests than prevails in Europe (p. 325). "They represent simply an accident, a diseased condition; the disease has become epidemic in the United States because the artificial conditions upon which they depend are here so universal and so intense" (p. 326). The remedy for trusts is not to be sought in anti-trust legislation, the futility of which has already been demonstrated, but in the removal of those artificial conditions (*e. g.* rate discriminations by railroads, tariff duties, etc.), which foster them.

* Pp. xvii, 339. Price, 4 francs. Paris: Armand Colin et Cie., 1898.

THE STATEMENT so frequently made that co-operative production has failed and that co-operative distribution only has succeeded in Great Britain meets its refutation in Mr. Henry D. Lloyd's interesting book on "Labor Co-partnership." * As the subtitle indicates, this is a collection of "notes of a visit to co-operative workshops, factories and farms in Great Britain and Ireland, in which employer, employe and consumer share in ownership, management and results." The author has not limited himself to describing successful experiments only, but a sufficient number of these are enumerated to justify an optimistic view of the future of co-operation. He shows that in the aggregate there are in Great Britain already over one hundred and fifty establishments with a capital of \$5,000,000, annual sales of \$10,000,000 and annual profits of \$500,000 carried on as co-operative enterprises. Some of these are connected with the co-operative distributive stores, whose development in recent years has been so remarkable, others have been started by men who gained their experience of co-operation in these co-operative stores, while still others have grown up independently. On the whole, co-operation seems to have succeeded less in farming than in manufacturing, but even here no little progress is being made. The enthusiasm which co-operators themselves feel for this branch of co-operation is shown by the fact that in 1896 forty societies cheerfully met a net deficit of \$2,745 on the business of the year, looking upon this as the price of experience and feeling confident that in the end co-operative farming would meet with the same success that has attended distributive co-operation. The book is supplied with illustrations, showing the solidity of the buildings of some of the older co-operative enterprises and with appendices giving the most recent statistics on the subject.

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION,† has seldom received a more attractive and popular description than at the hands of Senator Lodge. The recent war has directed attention once more to our first great stand in behalf of human liberty, when the conditions of the conflict were not so favorable as in the war with Spain. It is this latter feature of Mr. Lodge's work which strikes the reader most forcibly. No pains have been spared to point out the difficulties in the path of the commanding general; the jealousy of Gates and other military leaders, the intrigues of foreign adventurers, the ever-present lack of resources, the constant and paralyzing interference of a niggardly Congress, the

* Pp. 351. Price, \$1.00. New York and London: Harper & Brothers, 1898.

† *The Story of the Revolution.* By HENRY C. LODGE. 2 vols. 8vo. Pp. xv, 324 and xii, 285. Price, \$6.00. New York: Scribner, 1898.

inefficient and unreliable militia,—all are emphasized in a way which brings out most sharply the character and policy of Washington. The binding and press-work are worthy of a holiday edition.

THE NEW EDITION of Professor Channing's "Student's History of the United States"** is marked by no changes of importance except a very questionable "new addition" in the shape of material about the Spanish war. Granting the necessity for being "up to date" it is a pity that the literary form of the concluding chapter should have been so deliberately sacrificed. In the preface we read "the great successes of the American people have been won in the fields of peace, not in those of war," and "with this exception (the civil war) the information given in this book relates mainly to the victories of peace." The tacking on of nearly a dozen of pages of superficial comment upon the war of 1898 is in marked contrast with the tone of the preface and body of the book.†

THE APPEARANCE of the two sumptuous volumes of "Democracy in America"‡ makes us regret that no attempt was made to edit this classic which marked the beginning of a new era in the scientific study of politics. There was an opportunity to give us a critical historical edition which would have placed de Tocqueville's work in an intellectual setting worthy of the close of the century. As it is, all that we possess is a clear reprint for which the publishers are to be thanked, for the service they have rendered fastidious students is no uncertain one.

THE EDITION of Colonna's "*De Regimine Principum*"§ of which Dr. Molenaer has given us an excellent thirteenth century French version, will interest students of widely differing tastes. The personality of the author would alone make the work attractive, for beside being a high church dignitary, Colonna was the tutor of one of the ablest kings that ever reigned in France. To the student of the French language the several editions through which the work passed makes

* *A Student's History of the United States*. By EDWARD CHANNING, Professor of History in Harvard University. With Maps and Illustrations. New edition, with additions. Pp. xlvi, 615. Price, \$1.40. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1898.

† Contributed by Prof. J. L. Stewart, Lehigh University.

‡ *Democracy in America*. By ALEXIS DE TOCQUEVILLE. Translation by Henry Reeve, as revised and annotated from the author's last edition by Francis Bowen. With an Introduction by Daniel C. Gilman, LL. D., President of Johns Hopkins University. 2 vols. New York: The Century Company, 1898.

§ *Li Livres Du Gouvernement Des Rois*. Edited by SAMUEL PAUL MOLENAER. Pp. xii, 461. Price, \$3.00. Published for the Columbia Press by The Macmillan Co., New York, 1899.

a critical study such as is here presented an important contribution to the history of literature during the Middle Ages, and to the science of government the ideals of absolute monarchy as they presented themselves thus early in the development of political theory can but be an addition.

We can realize the advance which has been made in statescraft when we compare Colonna's treatise with that of a man like Hobbes. In France of the thirteenth century the training of kings was no mere study in politics. The king was the state and since "the good and just ruler is the blessing of his people" he must be thoroughly trained in religion and morality as well as in the science of government. To his early training Colonna's first book is devoted. In the second are considered the family and business relations of a king, for the royal household and the royal finances should be so conducted as to be a model for the king's subjects in fact as well as in name. Finally in his third book the author justifies absolute hereditary monarchy dismissing other forms of government on the ground that they are too weak and changeable for the best interests of a great nation. The king should, however, exercise constant care in the government of his subjects, else the benefits of such a monarchy will be lost. Taxation must be impartial, commercial interests must be favored and above all competent men only, should be entrusted with the execution of the laws.

In a word the work idealizes the absolute French monarchy of Philip the Fair as Locke idealized the English government under the Whigs, and Aristotle the Greek city-republic. It represents a beneficent despotism having all of the virtues and none of the vices which usually attend such a system.*

THE LEGISLATIVE BULLETIN of the New York State Library † for 1898 has recently been issued. This is the tenth number and completes the second volume. The Bulletin contains a good review of the most important changes in state constitutions and legislation during the year, also a useful reference index of the new laws. It is highly probable that this work of indexing and summarizing state laws and constitutions will, at some time in the future, be undertaken by an agency of the federal government; in the meantime, however, the Library Bulletin affords the best and most convenient table of contents for students of comparative state legislation.

* Contributed by Dr. C. H. Lincoln.

† *State Library Bulletin. Legislation by States in 1898.* Pp. 144, 8vo. Price, 25 cents. Albany: University of the State of New York, 1899.

A COMMITTEE appointed by the Connecticut Legislature in 1897 "to inquire into all matters relating to state receipts and expenditures," has filed a report dealing with the expenditures of the state.* In the last twenty years the state expenses have doubled, a result due in large part to the increased needs of a larger population. The report does not discuss expenditures in departments where increase has been justified, but confines itself to those where it believes a saving possible. In a total expenditure of \$2,445,716 (in 1897), a saving of \$409,000 might be effected. Real abuses in the state administration appear to be few. The committee believes that improved methods in public printing and the purchase of supplies might affect some saving. It finds that the state has been too ready to assume burdens which belong to the counties and towns, and too liberal in its appropriations for schools and hospitals. A reorganization of the state judiciary would involve a notable saving. Moreover, a considerable saving could be made on legislative expenses by shortening sessions and reducing the number of the House of Representatives. To citizens of other states it will be an interesting testimony to the persistence of faith in the town organization, that the committee recommend that a constitutional amendment provide for one representative from each town, instead of the present system, which permits two representatives from the larger towns. Another item of interest in the report is the fact that, although Connecticut has general laws governing corporations, no less than 707 charters were granted direct by the legislature in the years 1888 to 1897. The report is rich in statistical tables.

"THE LABOUR ANNUAL" † is a useful handbook of information especially for Great Britain and her colonies, and to a much less extent for Europe also. It gives biographical sketches of those engaged in reform work of many kinds, a chronology of events in the field of labor interests, brief accounts of labor unions and congresses. It represents very fully the work and interests of the socialistic labor movement in all directions. Its editor, Mr. Joseph Edwards, is thoroughly wide-awake and has made this year's issue more than usually attractive by his selection of illustrations, which include full page cuts of John Ruskin, as a frontispiece, and of Robert Blatchford, Richard Bell, John Passmore Edwards, P. J. King and others.

* Report of the Committee on State Receipts and Expenditures, February 1, 1899. T. Attwater Barnes, Chairman, New Haven, 1899. Pp. 143.

† *The Labour Annual: 1899. The Year Book for Social and Political Reformers.* Edited, printed and published by Joseph Edwards, Wallasey, Cheshire. Pp. 192. Paper, 1s.; cloth, 2s. London: "Clarion" Company, Ltd., 72 Fleet Street, E. C. New York: The Commonwealth Company, 28 Lafayette Place.